

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Sep. 4, 1896.

## Bryan's Speech at Rochester.

Throughout New York State Bryan, our next President, on his way home to Nebraska, has had one long series of ovations. At Buffalo, Dunkirk and Syracuse, thousands of people crowded the station platforms in hopes of catching a glimpse of the candidate and packed the halls to hear him speak.

At Erie he received a reception such as few living men have witnessed for the rain poured in torrents but still the enthusiasm of the waiting multitudes was not dampened. At Rochester fully 2,000 greeted him and listened to the following speech, which was delivered from a platform near the station.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"It will not be possible for me to occupy any great portion of your time. The train which carries me from you will be due in about three-quarters of an hour. But it is not necessary that a nominee should do all the talking. There are others who are able to discuss in your presence the issues of the campaign; and when I am through you will be permitted to listen to a speaker from this stand, and I beg that you will give to him the same consideration that you would have given to me. Mr. Cardney will address you, and I bespeak for him your attention.

"I am a nominee for the highest office in the gift of the people of the greatest nation of the earth to-day (cheers), and as a nominee for that position I appear before you, not, however, to solicit your suffrage, because they are yours, and no one has a right to tell you how you will use them, or beg you to present them to him as a gift. You are freemen. The ballot is yours to use for the defense of your rights, and for the welfare of society. How each of you shall use his ballot is for you to determine, and no one has the right to complain, provided those who vote shall first endeavor to decide intelligently how their vote should be cast.

## WHAT GOVERNMENT RESTS ON.

"Our government rests on the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. We believe that they are capable of self-government. We believe that no question is before them now, and that no question ever will arise, which is too great to be submitted to the common people of America. (Great applause.)

"Whenever I find a man who says that the money question is a complicated question, I generally find a man who thinks that he has made a specialty of complicated questions. (Laughter) Whenever I find a man who thinks that the money question is too deep for him, I generally find a man who thinks it is just about deep enough for him. (Continued laughter.) Whenever I find a man who tells you not to bother about financial legislation, I find a man who wants to take upon himself all the suffering and to do your thinking and your acting for you. But when I find such a man I am afraid that I find a man who, when he acts for you, will be sure that he does not neglect himself. (Great laughter.)

"There is one thing that I like about the advocates of bimetallism. Whenever you find a man who believes in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, you find a man who tells you that he believes that it will be good for others also. I like that sort of candor.

## WHY FARMERS WANT BIMETALLISM.

"Ask a farmer why he wants bimetallism and he says, 'because it is good for me.' Ask a laboring man why he wants bimetallism, and he says that he thinks it will be good for him. Ask a business man why he likes bimetallism and he says 'I make my living out of those to whom I sell, not out of those from whom I borrow. Therefore bimetallism is good for me, because it enables people to buy what I have to sell.'

"You ask a professional man why he favors bimetallism and he tells you it is because his business rests on the producers of wealth and that he cannot prosper unless the producers prosper. But you ask a financier why he is in favor of the gold standard and what will he tell you? Does he say because it is good for him? You never hear one of them say that. (Laughter.) If you ask these financiers why they want a gold standard some of them will tell you that the free coining of silver would be good for them, but that they do not want anything which would not be good for others. They say that they want a gold standard because it is good for the farmer, because it is good for the laboring man and good for the business man. You tell them that these people are willing to risk bimetallism and then these financiers rise to the full height of their moral stature, and say that the people must have the gold standard and that they will raise the gold standard down the throats of the people whether they want it or not, because they love the people. (Laughter and cheers.)

## THE SELFISH MAN'S ARGUMENT.

"Now, my friends, do you believe that this is their reason. (Shouts of 'no.') I am afraid it is not. When I find a man who says that he wants a thing because it is good for him I think that he is a pretty natural sort of a fellow. But when I see a man who wants to do something for me against my will and tells me he is only feeling for me I am careful to see that he does not reach me. (Laughter and cries of 'hit 'em again')."

"Now, my friends, why is it that these financiers, so many of them, insist that the free coining of silver would help them, but that they do not wish it because the gold standard is better for other people? Why is it? I am afraid that it is because they are not willing to give the real reasons that lie behind the gold standard, and to submit those reasons to a candid people. When they tell me the free coining of silver will be good for them I say, 'Now, your chance has come.'

## DEMOCRATS MUST DECLARE THEMSELVES.

Mr. Bryan—Before election day comes every Democrat who opposes the Chicago platform will have to make known why he opposes it, and if he does not give his real reason his neighbor will know why he opposes it. (Cheers.) Don't understand me as finding fault with anybody who does oppose our platform. I not only recognize the right of every man to use his ballot for the protection of his own interests and of the interests of society as he understands those interests, but I regard it as his duty to use his ballot so. But there is another voice—The younger the better and the stronger.

## CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading R. R., at Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Railway, at Mill Hall with Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and with Pottsville Connecting Railroad. At Clearfield with Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At Mafahay and Paden City with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mafahay with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad.

A. G. PALMER, Superintendent, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PROMISES NEVER FULFILLED.

"Our opponents have prophesied and

have legislated, and as a result of that legislation nothing of the good that they promised has come and evil has followed in the wake of every act that they have inaugurated—evil to the people for whom they purposed to act and good for the people who secured the legislation.

"The platform on which I stand declares against the issuance of bonds in time of peace and it denounces trafficking with syndicates to purchase their support of the federal treasury. That plank was not put in there to catch the votes of the men who belong to the syndicates. We expected that they would oppose our platform, but we believe that for every Democrat who profited by the financial policy of the government and who will desert the party because of our denunciation of that policy, we shall receive the votes of 10 honest Republicans who love their country better than they party. We have not lost faith in the desire of the people of this country for government and we believe that the Republicans who do not want a continuation of our present financial policy will be as willing to leave their party as the gold Democrats will be to desert their party in this campaign. If those few men who pride themselves on being more truly business men than the people who produce the wealth of the country say that they must protect their business by defeating the ticket nominated at Chicago, we shall appeal to millions of business men who will make a business of politics this year and who will declare that a government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth. (Loud cheers.)

## QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT.

"Now I want to suggest two or three questions for you to think about. I can only suggest them. I have no time to enter into an elaborate argument. I suggest these two questions: First: Is the gold standard a good thing? (Shouts of No, No, No.) If the gold standard is a good thing, why has no political party in the history of the United States ever declared for a gold standard in its platform? Now, that is a question worth thinking about. My friends, the fact that no party in this great nation has ever in a national platform declared a preference for a gold standard is complete proof that the people of the United States, irrespective of party, are opposed to a gold standard. (Loud cheers.)

"The nation that controls our financial policy is more of an oppressor than the nation which stands over us with army or navy to defeat our political rights. It has been said by others (and I repeat it at my own opinion) I would rather have a foreign general in command of our army—I would rather have a foreign admiral in command of our navy than to have that command of the United States run the European plan. (Applause.)

## DANGERS OF FOREIGN MADE FINANCES.

"If there is a foreign general at the head of our army, we could in 24 hours in any time of trouble, enlist enough American citizens to overpower our own army with its foreign general. (Cheers.) If we had a foreign admiral at the head of our navy and the time should ever come when it injured us, we could equip a navy that could conquer our own navy with any foreign assistance that it might secure. (Cheers.) But if you put a man at the head of the treasury department who believes the nation must bow to the dictation of some foreign nation and submits its financial policy to the decision of aliens, you have a man who exercises a disastrous influence, not only on the workingmen, but on all the people of this land and makes of them vassals instead of free men and citizens.

"When we declare for a financial policy of our own, when we declare against foreign interference in the domestic affairs of this nation, we do not give just offense to any foreign nation. I would despise the Englishman or the German or the Frenchman or the citizen of any land who tried to have his government submit to the dictation of any other country, and I know that every fair-minded foreigner in his own land will respect us when we rise in the dignity of citizenship and demand the right to govern ourselves.

"If bimetallism is a good thing, how are we going to secure it?" (Voices: "Vote for it.") Just in one way. You have got to secure it through the aid of those who want it, and not through the aid of those who do not want it. (Cries of "That is right").

## HOW TO GET BIMETALLISM.

"If you want bimetallism you must act with those who favor bimetallism, and not with those who oppose it. We believe in the immediate restoration of bimetallism, that is in the immediate opening of the mints to the free and unlimited coining of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we do not believe in waiting for one year, or one month, or one day, or hour, or one moment, to ask what other nations think about the proposition.

"We believe that this policy will maintain the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. You may doubt the ratio; I care not if you do. If you are honest in favor of bimetallism you would rather risk that ratio than join with those who will not give you bimetallism at any ratio or at any time. (Applause.)

"I call your attention to the fact that the advocates of free coinage at 16 to 1 have always been willing to join with the nations that are willing to join us. The line must be drawn in this country between those who want bimetallism and those who do not want it, and you will have to ally yourselves on one side or the other.

"Another thing. They have complained that one of the nominees is young (laughter); but I want to assure you that there is going to be no child's play in this campaign. (Laughter.) This is a campaign which is earnest."

A voice—The younger the better and the stronger.

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"Our opponents have prophesied and

opposed to the Chicago ticket because he loves his country when his reason may be that his salary from a trust may have more influence with him than the welfare of his country. (Cheers). Remember that I do not object to his standing up for his salary, but I want him to tell you so, and not to accuse me of being anarchists because we intend to cut his salary off. (Cheers and Laughter.).

"The platform on which I stand declares against the issuance of bonds in time of peace and it denounces trafficking with syndicates to purchase their support of the federal treasury. That plank was not put in there to catch the votes of the men who belong to the syndicates. We expected that they would oppose our platform, but we believe that for every Democrat who profited by the financial policy of the government and who will desert the party because of our denunciation of that policy, we shall receive the votes of 10 honest Republicans who love their country better than they party. We have not lost faith in the desire of the people of this country for government and we believe that the Republicans who do not want a continuation of our present financial policy will be as willing to leave their party as the gold Democrats will be to desert their party in this campaign. If those few men who pride themselves on being more truly business men than the people who produce the wealth of the country say that they must protect their business by defeating the ticket nominated at Chicago, we shall appeal to millions of business men who will make a business of politics this year and who will declare that a government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth. (Loud cheers.)

The party had only an hour in Rochester and it was a race against time to catch the New York Central train for Buffalo, whence the party was taken by a special train to the meeting of the Democratic clubs at Erie.

## Beautiful Java.

*Its Scenery Said to be an Example of Tropical Perfection.*

The scenery of Java is, I think, tropical perfection. No sameness in the landscape wears the eyes. All is valley and mountain, cultivated with beautiful crops—irrigated ricefields, emerald green stretches of bamboo, gracefully bending to the breeze—or covered with a tropical verdure only equalled in beauty by the forests of South America. Being only midday when we arrived at Tassikimalaya, we ordered tiffin and two carts to be ready an hour later to take us on a 25 mile stage to Bandjar. So at 2 o'clock we were once more en route in the usual conveyances of small awning ponies—one for ourselves and the other for the baggage. For the first few hours we passed frequently through small villages, where the ponies were watered, and our drivers chatted with the fruit sellers, and smoked small tapering cigarettes, which they bought for a quarter penny the packet.

The last part of the journey was through tall jungle, and as the sun had set some two hours before our arrival at our destination, it was no easy matter for the drivers to keep the road in the inkky darkness. Finally a long, steep hill took us down from the comparative coolness of a high altitude into the fetid swamps where lies the town of Bandjar. At first sight you would think these swamps inhabited in such myriad do the fireflies flit to and fro, or hang motionless, lamplike, in the misty air, giving one the idea of the lights of some distant village. All the natives here, as elsewhere in the island, hold the white man in great awe, and as you pass along all doff their huge brimmed hats, and some kneel by the wayside. In such towns in the interior as Bandjar there are no hotels, but the Dutch government provides free stopping houses for travelers—dirty, tumble-down places for the most part—where a caretaker will look after them for a consideration."—Westminster Review.

## A Chinese Grand Lady.

The wife of Li Hung Chang is said to be very beautiful, judged by the Chinese standard of beauty, and she is also quite learned. In her magnificent home on the banks of the Pel-Ho she lives in great splendor. One thousand attendants and servants answer her beck and call. In her wardrobe are guarded 2,000 coats, 1,200 pairs of "troussettes" and 500 fur robes, made from the finest skins. Her feet have been compressed until they are quite inflexible for the original purpose, and the Marchioness is unable to walk more than a few yards at a time. Twice a day she bathes in oil of orange and acacia blossoms, and afterward takes an airing in the coolie sedan. Finally, she dresses her hair in fifty ways, each more miraculous and a more perfect example of the coiffure's art than the one that goes before.

## KNOWS GOOD SHEARS.

Man in Barber's Chair—Barber, these shears are not good ones. They pull my hair.

Barber—They are the best in the place, sir.

Man in Barber's Chair—I wish you'd send the boy down to Fleet street and get mine. I can't stand these.

Barber—are you a barber?

Man in Barber's Chair—No, sir; an editor. —London *Tribute*.

## WHO SAYS SO?

—The old gentleman looked grave. "I am very sorry, Mr. Talbot, to be obliged to withhold my consent, but it is fairer to my daughter."

The youth whose future was in the balance apparently did not regard it.

"As you say," continued the old man, "you have no money at all, and though I believe that you and Grace love one another I must say no to any engagement. But go in, my boy, and save money. Work, work, and when you have amassed a nominal sum—well, say £1,000—you may then consider matrimony."

The old gentleman was very kindly in his manner, but the youth looked as though £1,000 belonged to ages hence.

"I like you very much, Talbot," her father went on, "and if there is any way I can advance your prospects do not hesitate for a moment to call on me. Can I be of service to you at all?"

The youth started; a gleam of hope lit his eye. "Yes—yes," he stammered huskily. "You can help me. Will—will you lend me £1,000?"—London *Times*.

## A White Porpoise.

*The Deep Sea Story Two Citizens of Tacoma Are Telling.*

Commodore B. C. Kenway of the yacht Keevatis is the discoverer of an albino porpoise. Associated with him in the discovery is Charles Stewart of the Northern Pacific Steamship company. The creature is pure white in color, with a glistening black fin on its back. Whether or not it has pink eyes the discover has not been able to determine.

When Commodore Kenway reported the discovery, there were those who were disposed to doubt the truth of the story, notwithstanding the fact the commodore has heretofore borne an excellent reputation for veracity. They said that a summer spent in yachting had undermined his principles. The testimony of Mr. Stewart, however, corroborates the story told by Commodore Kenway in every particular. The commodore expresses a willingness to make affidavit to his statement. He said:

"We were cruising in the yacht near the entrance to Quartermaster's harbor when we beheld three porpoises disporting near us. The one nearest the yacht seemed to be white. At first we thought it was simply the reflection of the sun on the wet sides of the porpoise, but on approaching the three we found this explanation to be unfounded, for the porpoise was as white as the driven snow. It was a milky whiteness, which made the big fish singularly beautiful. The fin on the back and the back for a small space at the base of the fin were glistening black. We cruised about in the vicinity of the porpoise for some time, but finally the three divided and made away."

"I never heard before of a white porpoise being seen by any one. To-day I asked a number of seafaring men about the matter, and none of them had ever heard of such a freak. I am going to cruise for that porpoise, and if I catch it won't I make a mint of money exhibiting it!"—*Tacoma Ledger*.

Appendix has become a very common affliction, and the British *Medical Journal* has entered upon a crusade to destroy the popular notion that tomatoes are productive of cancer and the disease which has cost the lives of so many persons. Medical journals so frequently jump into a series of explanations and hints about diet and care of health that the readers become disgusted in course of time with it. If they were to take up the subject of eating fruit and the general benefits to be derived therefrom, it would be of vastly greater service and very much more appreciated. The appendixes have caused about every other person to be afraid to enjoy berries, blackberries and grapes, or for that matter any small fruits with seeds, owing to their dread of the disastrous lodgment of one of numerous small seeds, causing the disease which has proven fatal in so many cases. Indeed, experience has proven that such danger is so rare as to be nihil. Every person should be aware of this fact, so that they may enjoy the fruit which is so abundant at this season of the year. Our forefathers ate fruits and enjoyed them, appendicitis being unknown at that time.

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